

NEWPORT PAGNELL URBAN DISTRICT  
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL  
OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR 1944

SECTION A.General Statistics.

Area (in acres)	3432
Number of inhabited houses	1363
Rateable Value	£22922
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£93
Estimated population	4145

Vital Statistics.

<u>Total Births</u>	60
Males Legitimate	31
" Illegitimate	1
Females Legitimate	27
" Illegitimate	1
Birth Rate per 1000	14.47
<u>Still Births</u>	4
Males Legitimate	2
" Illegitimate	-
Females Legitimate	-
" Illegitimate	2
<u>Deaths</u>	60
Male	27
Female	33
Estimated population	4145
Death Rate	14.47
<u>Deaths of infants under 1 year.</u>	2
Males legitimate	1
Female legitimate	1

No deaths from Measles, Whooping Cough, Diarrhoea under 2 years of age.

SECTION CWater.Ash Hill Supply.

Two samples of this water were examined bacteriologically on two occasions. The water is treated with Chloromine but is not softened or filtered. It has a total hardness of 41.

The first examination was made on Sept. 28th 1944 and shows:  
 B.Coli absent in 100 c.c. Cl.Welchi absent in 100 c.c.

The Analyst reported that it was a water of a high standard of purity.

The second examination was on Oct. 16th 1944. This showed:

B.Coli absent in 100 c.c. Cl.Welchi absent in 100 c.c.

The Report was that it was a water of a high standard of purity.

At the commencement of the year the supply was short, and remained so until October. As a consequence the service was restricted between the hours of 4.30 p.m. and 6.30 a.m. until February. In this month the Caldecote supply was augmented by the installation of additional catchment tubes in the collecting area. This materially increased the supply from this source and it was then possible to increase the supply to the town by



increasing the number of properties supplied from the Caldecote source. From August onwards a full supply to the town was possible. In October the Ash Hill supply began to improve and by December the normal quantity from this source was supplied.

#### Caldecote Supply.

Towards the end of the year the Council gave instructions for pre-chlorination and additional filtration equipment to be installed at this source. It is estimated that on the completion of this work 6000 gallons instead of 4000 as now, can be dealt with.

Seventeen samples of the treated water were examined bacteriologically during the year. In all these:-

B.Coli was absent in 100 c.c. Cl.Welchi absent in 100 c.c.

Except in one case where Cl.Welchi was present in 100 c.c. but absent in 10 c.c.

The crude water was examined on two occasions. These gave the following results:-

##### 1st.

B.Coli present in 10 c.c. absent in 1 c.c.

Cl.Welchi present in 100 c.c. absent in 10 c.c.

The report of the Analyst stated, the water is bacteriologically impure, but not excessively so for raw water. It requires treatment which should not be difficult.

##### 2nd.

B.Coli present in 0.01 c.c. absent in 0.001 c.c.

Cl.Welchi present in 10 c.c. absent in 1 c.c.

The Report stated that the water shows well marked bacterial impurity indicative of pollution. Efficient treatment is necessary to render it wholesome and suitable for public supply.

From this it will be seen that the raw water is bacteriologically impure, but by efficient treatment the water throughout the year has been rendered wholesome and quite fit for human consumption. Also by efficient chlorination methods it has been rendered tasteless and odourless and free from the objectionable taste and smell of chlorine.

#### Drainage and Sewerage.

Owing to the exceptionally dry winter no flooding has been experienced during the year.

During the peak load periods the Sewage Disposal Farm was greatly overloaded and incapable of dealing with the excessive quantity.

The Council Development Committee have considered this and the Council are contemplating the engagement of a Consulting Engineer for the purpose of designing and constructing additional Sewage disposal works.

In my opinion this should have high priority in the Council scheme of development. Three primary essentials are necessary for a healthy community 1. Good Housing 2. Good Water supply 3. Good drainage system and sewage disposal.

#### Scavenging.


House Refuse. A fortnightly collection of house refuse has, in the main, been maintained with the exception of 8 months during mid-summer when refuse was collected once during each three-weekly period.

#### SECTION D.

##### Housing.

No new houses have been erected during the year.

A scheme for the preparation of the Broad Street Housing Site has been prepared. This includes additional Roads, sewers,



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water mains etc. The Council have joined the Bletchley and District joint Scheme for the preparation of Housing Sites and it is anticipated that the work will be commenced in the New Year.

#### SECTION F.

##### Infectious Diseases.

##### Scarlet Fever.

Male.	Female	Total	Admitted to hospital
1 case aged 35	aged 7	2	2

##### Typhoid Fever.

1 case in a woman aged 50. The case was notified from Northampton Hospital after admission.

##### Diphtheria Immunization

87 children were immunised during the year

61 under 5 years. 26 between 5-15 years.

The school was visited and 43 children immunised.

The following table gives the numbers under each age group:

	Under 5.	5-15 years
Infant Welfare Centre	35	
School	17	26
By Private Practitioner	9	
	<hr/> 61	<hr/> 26

This concludes my report.

CHAS. H. F. BAILEY

Medical Officer of Health.

May 22nd 1946

